NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON CITY. Latest Aspect of the Cadsdon Treaty.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE PRICE OF POSTAGE.

Violent Storms and Freshets. Political and Commercial Intelligence,

&c., &c.,

The Latest from Washington City. ACTION OF THE SENATE ON THE GADSDEN TREATY— INTERESTING REVELATIONS, ETC.

Washington, April 13, 1854. No progress was made with the Gadsden treaty to-day. Mr. Bell's amendment recognizing the Sloo grant was debated, but no vote was had.

The principal business of the session was the discussion

of some unimportant Indian treaties.

The facts developed to the Senate during the discussion of the Gadsden treaty show that Mr. Letcher was instructed to offer the Mexican government, for the abrogation of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, three millions, and the assumption by the United States of the claims of American citizens against Mexico. A telegraphic despatch was sent to New Orleans, and forwarded to Mr. Letcher authorizing him to increase the sum to six millions. Subsequently, Mr. Conkling renewed Mr. Letcher's offer, and finally raised the amto eight millions in money, and the assumpsit of the claims aforesaid, which the Mexican government considered equal to ten millions in all. The lowest sum ever asked by the Mexican government for the abrogation of the eleventh article, previous to the late negotiations,

was twenty-five millions.

By the wey, the administration, in one of their organs to-day, assume the ground that the Senate have no power to amend a treaty, but must either ratify or reject it. Presidenta Washington, Adams, Jackson and Polk, took a different view of the powers of the Senate; but this administration, it would seem, endeavor to erect the executive into a digitator, and take away from the Senate its constitutional powers.'

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATES.

We understand the Secretary of the Navy has determent yards. The law authorizes him to have them built either at the navy yards or at private yards, as he may see fit; but he has determin-ed they shall all be constructed at the navy yards. The reason he assigns, or the principal one, is that there is no seasoned live oak in private yards-the government alone having the article. He will, however, indeavor to get the benefit of the experience of private ship builders, and to that end will offer the construction of some of the vessels to eminent merchant ship builders, provided they will build the ships in the government yards, with government materials and workmen—they being given full liberty as to construction and credit for the vessels when built. It is doubtful, however, if any very eminent ship builders would agree to become mere government employes simply to superinte struction of vessels not in their own yards.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHARGE FROM ECUADOR, ETC. Gen. José Villamil, Charge from Ecuador, to day took leave of the Secretary of State, preparatory to returning

Republic of Nicaragua at New Orleans, and Don Antonio Maria Segovia, Consul of Spain at New Orleans.

D. Pratt, of Ohio, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to France, and Howland H. Bridgham, Collector of Customs at Penobscot, Maine.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1854. NEW LAND DISTRICT IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. STUART, (dem.) of Mich., reported back the House bill establishing a new land district in the lower penin-

sula of Michigan, which was taken up and passed. RAILROAD IN MICHIGAN. Mr. Cass. (dem.) of Mich., offered a resolution directing inquiry, by the Committee on Public Lands, as to the expediency of granting land to aid in the construc-

EXECUTIVE EXESSION.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate remained in executive session until four o'clock, and then adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1854.

The House ordered to be printed 20,000 additional copies of Lieuts. Herndon and Gibbons' report of the sur-

opies in all.

RULIS IN THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Grav, (whig.) of Ky., asked leave to introduce a resolution, calling upon the Postmaster General to fur nish to the House copies of all the rules and regulations

Roads. Agreed to, The resolution was referred to the Committee on Post

Roads. Agreed to.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

NEW POSTAGE HILL—TRAPOSED INCREASE IN RATES.

Mr. Olds, (den) of Ohlo, from the Committee on Post Offices and Fost Roads, reported a bill modifying the rates of postage. He said two weeks ago, when he reported a bill increasing the compensation of deputy postmasters, he avowed himself willing to vote for the increase of postage. He asked the House now to consider and mature this bill, and either to pass or reject it. We must do one of two things: either abandon the idea of making the Post Office Department a self-sustaining machine, and throw it for support on the treasur, of the United States, or, if not, raise the postage to sustain the department. As long as we have neither one thing nor the other the system operates injuriously on the rural districts—not in Northern sities, where postage a trangements are perfect. We have an annual deficit of more than two millions of dollars—and what is the consequence? A gentleman goes from a Western or Southern State to the Postmaster General, and ask for increased facilities or a new post office, and the answer is, "There is no funds; the Post Office Department is cramped for means; but if you throw the department is cramped for means; but if you throw the department is cramped for means; but if you throw the department is chapted for means; but if you throw the department is chapted for means; but if you throw the department is chapted for means; but if you throw the department is chapted for means; but if you throw the department is chapted for means; but if you throw the department is chapted for means; but if you throw the department is chapted for means; but if you throw the department is chapted for means; but if you throw the department of the propostage system results beneficially to the could not vote for it because it would be against his constituents. He hoped, however, that gentleman to designate the members to apprehence of the principle of the bill, but could not vote for it

passage.

Mr. RITCHER, (whig) of Pa., said he should desire the gentleman to designate the member from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Olds replied, it was not the gentleman who had just taken his seat.

gentleman to designate the member from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Olds replied, it was not the gentleman who had just taken his seat.

Mr. FIORENCE (dem.) of Pa., said he certainly wanted to be convinced as to whether a reduction or increase of postage would be beneficial. He feared that the gentleman from Ohio would fail to convince him that this bill is right. However, if the gentleman should convince him that his measure is just, and right and proper, and that his constituents would be benefitted by it, he knew very well that he would vote for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Olde—It is an old adage, "Convince a man against his will and he's of the same opinion still." I suppose it would be so with my friend from Pennsylvania. (Laughter.)

Mr. NERLYON, (dem.) of N. J., asked that the bill be gostponed till a certain day. It was a measure of too much importance to be considered at this time.

Mr. Wertworm, (dem.) of Ill., said he was tired of postponing bills to days certain. He preferred certain days hereafter.

Mr. Olde resumed, arguing that five per cent postage is the revenue point, and this will snatain the Post Office Department and add two ands half millions annually to its revenues. The bill proposes to charge five cents on single letters from any distance under three thousand miles, and over that distance to cents—postage in all cases to be prepaid with postage stamps. This mode of prepayment will establish a perfect check between the department and the postmasters, which does not now exist. The act to go into effect next January, to enable the stamps to be printed meantime, and supplied to the postmasters. The next is to alter the ocean postage. He could see no reason for charging twenty cents on a letter that goes by water, and only three cents when carried pot exceeding three thousand miles by land.

The bill proposes the same rate when it goes wholly or

in part by sea as when it goes by land, namely, five cents for not exceeding three thousand miles, except in cases where we have postal treaties with foreign countries. As to newspapers and periodicals, the bill proposes to repeal so much of the former law as makes a reduction of fifty per cent on the prepayment of postage.

Mr. CHANDLER, (whig) of Fa., stated his intention to reply to the gentleman, but gave way to Mr. SAGE, (whig) of N. Y., on whose motion the further consideration of the bill was postponed for four weeks.

ther consideration of the bill was postponed for four weeks.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Mr. STANION, (dem.) of Tenn., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill modifying the judicial system of the United States.

The House then went into committee on THELAND GRADIATION BILL.

Mr. HAYEN, (whig) of N. Y., said it was of no use for the members to spend their time on this bill. Was it to benefit the poor and laboring many No; they had already passed the Homestead bill, giving him as much land as he can occupy without paying a cent for it. Nor could a rich man get more than three hundred and sixty acres under that bill. He therefore moved that the committee rise and report the bill before them, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Sois, (dem.) of Ala., was sorry his worthy and learned friend opposed this bill. He could excuse him though, knowing his goodness of heart. This bill did not interfere with the Homestead bill, as he proceeded to show.

Mr. BESSEL (dem.) of Ill looked on the Conduction.

not interfere with the Homestead bill, as he proceeded to show.

Mr. Besell, (dem.) of Ill., looked on the Graduation bill as a sequel to the homestead bill.

The amendments were debated, and several of verbal character adopted, when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. It provides for the sale of lands which have been in the market for ten years at one dollar an acre; fifteen years, seventy-five cents; twenty years, fifty cents; twenty-five cents; twenty-five cents, thirty years or more, twelve and a half cents—provided nothing shall be construed so as to extend to lands reserved to the United States in acts granting lands to States for railroads or other internal improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, nor so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may occur by virtue of any act granting pre-emption to actual settlers on the public lands.

Mr. Briders, (dem.) of Pa., moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost by yeas 66, nays 69. Pending the question ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, the House adjourned.

Non-Arrival of the Steamers from Europe SANDY HOOK, April 13-11 P. M.

HALIFAX, April 13-11 1/2 P. M. We are having a storm of snow and rain to-night. the weather is thick, and it is improbable that the America would venture into port before daylight.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting at Trenton.
TRENTON, April 13, 1854.
An anti-Nebraska meeting is to be held here on Friday vening. The call for it is signed by five hundred

From Philadelphia.

From Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPH DIVIDENDS—SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD, ETC.

PHILADELPHA, April 13, 1854.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of four per cent, payable on the 20th instant.

Our City Council had a stormy session to night, and were still sitting at 10 o'clock. The subject under discussion is a subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The vacancies in the Board of Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company were filled this morning by the election of Stophen Colwell, S. Morris Waln, and James D. Hand. The gentlemen chosen are well and favorably known, and cannot fail to impart enhanced confidence in the success of this great enterprise.

From Buffalo.

VIOLENT STORM AT CHICAGO—DISASTERS ON LAKE

MICHIGAN.

BUFFALO, April 13, 1854.

A violent storm prevailed during Monday and Tucaday
last at Chicago. The brig Caroline, loaded with corn for
Buffalo, put back in distress, with her cargo damaged.

The brig Minnesota, with provisions for Buffalo, also
put back. She grounded on the breakwater, but was got
off by a steam tug. She was damaged to the extent of
\$2,000, and had four fect of water in her hold.

A schooner is reported ashore near Algomac.

Destructive Freshets in New Brunswick.—The Government of Newfoundland.
Bosrow, April 12, 1854.

New Brunswick papers speak of destructive freshets in that province in consequence of heavy resises. Several bridges had been carried away, together with mills, fences, &c. One man had thirteen head of cattle, one horse, and thirty sheep drowned in his barn by the flood.

The spring business had commenced in St. John with considerable activity.

Her Majesty's government have signified their intention to concede to Newfoundland the same system of civil administration as is enjoyed by the other North American colonies.

The Maine Law in Michigan.

Derror, April 13—P. M.

The Maine law men are now firing one hundred guns in honor of Judges Douglas, Wind, Pratt, and Copeland's decision.

Ship Richard Alsop Ashore.

NORFOLK, April 12, 1854.

The ship Richard Alsop, of New York, is ashore near
Wolf Trap, Chesapeake Bay. A steamer has gone to her

Markets.

New ORLEANS, April 11, 1854.

The sales of cotton on Monday reached 15,000 bales, at rather easier prices. Middling is quoted at 83/cc, and fair 10c. Small sales of flour at firm prices; Ohio, 86 25.

Cern is at 56c. for mixed. Lard is higher: 3,750 kegs sold at 93/cc. Sales of 1,000 bugs of Rio coffee at 10c. Freights to Liverpool, 13-16d.

New ORLEANS, April 12, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were barely 1,600 bales, (not 4,000, as stated in a previous despatch,) with a flat and unsettled market.

unsettled market.

Personal Intefligence.
Judge Noson, Alton, Ill.; E. Corning, Albany; Rev. E. Smalley, Worcester; Lieut. Col. Chas. Grau, Austria; Col. D. Adams, Columbus; Col. H. P. Adams, Iowa; Capt. John Graut, New Orleans; W. F. Sirado, Porio Rico; Capt. Callium, U. S. Army, Col. Geo. Plitt, Philadelphia, Col. Elliott E. Lare, Lancaster; Col. Ripley, U. S. Army, Hen. Judge Conkling, near Auburn; Capt. R. Paget, Sixty-sixth regiment B. A.; Capt. A. Paget, do., arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.
F. O. Smith, Baltimore; John Acosta, Washington, W. H. Cook, San Francisco; D. E. Thompson, Russia; W. Phelps, Alakama, arrived yesterday at the Prescott. Chas. T. Power, N. C.; Major Pitcher, Sandy Hill; Capt. Joseph Eyre, Pa.; Ex-Gov. Slade, Vt.; A. P. Robinson, Louisville, were registered among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday.

Hon. T. Butler King, Georgia; Hon. C. Williams, Rhode Island; Colonel Skillman, Texas; G. F. Downs, Louisville; J. C. Walsh, U. S. N.; D. Allen Foe, England; and H. E. Drayton, Philadelphia, were among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

RRIVALS
From Richmond in stranding Jamestava, A. D. Chase.

ARRIVALS.

From Richmond, in steamship Jamestown—A D Chase, E Cuben, Jas R Anderson, P J M Van Courtland, A W Sherman, W W Campbell, T A Archer, Mrs S Garland, Mrs C M Garland, Mrs A F Pleasents, E C Holliday and lady, MrsM Hargrave, S Garland, Mrs Ginneis, Miss V Hathaway, Miss Sarah Hargrave, Mrs A F Van Courtland, Dr E Wallsce, Miss A Perkins, S S Nortingham, Mrs Wilson, R Stuyvesant, Wm H Shoppard, and Soin the steerage.

From Have, in ship George Hurbut—H Baur lady and two daughters, J Lovell, M Cohon, Miss B Hammer.

From Palermo, in brig Atalaya—Mr M Chalenz and family.

From Palermo, in brig Atalaya—Mr M Chalenz and family.

For Liverpool in the steamship Canada, from Boston—Rev J B Waterlury, Messrs J W Norcross and wife, H H Wilder. Geo Runge, H G Somerby, W Hastings, Jun, Luigi d Cloni, of Boston; Peter Smith and Miss M B Smith, of Andover; Messrs Chas F Hills, of Lowell: Geo A Stone, of Andover; Messrs Chas F Hills, of Lowell: Geo A Stone, of Andover; Messrs Chas F Hills, of Lowell: Geo A Stone, of Rexbury; E A Sileheo, of Salem; John F Blondell, of Topsham, Me; Geo P Hawke, of Providence: C K Hamilton, Hitchcock, Whitman, Cameron, Berry, S S Eachador and friend, A McDonnell, Kelley, P L Miller, J Hayos and wife, J Cash, & Campbell, Bill, of New York: Geo Fequerra, wife child and nurse, of Philadelphia; Jas Armstrong, of Baltinore: Thos Willis of Oblo; C Casey of St Louis; Thos Palmers, wife and child of Troy; Dr Brown of Hilmels; Messrs T California; Jas Merton of Guell, Jan Ty, Rob Ford of California; Jas Merton of Guell, Jan Ty, Rob Ford of St John, N B; Rev F Wilson and wife of Montreal; Rev J Griffiths of Nova Scotia; Messrs J R Pellock, Goi Johnson, We and two daughters of Canada; J W Jones of Chester; J H Walsh, P C Walsh, Jas Coldman, J J Robinson, J Parker W Home, W H Edwards, R Pullen, E Haver, W HAVE, J Currie, Mrs M Benwell, child and infant, of England; Messrs L Castellan; P Bettellini of London; J Hargayees of Liverpool; L Perrin of France; W G Anderson, Cape Good Hope; Mr and Mrs S Cuchi, and infant, of Mexico—S3.

LOUISIANA BACES.

METARIE JOCKEY CLUB MESTING.—FIRST DAY, April 1864.—Jockey Club, purse \$1,000, three mile heats.

S. Hunter's ch. f. Blonde, by imp. Glencoe, dam by Wagner, 3 years old.

1. L. Bingaman's (R. P. Field's) b. h. Little Flea,

by Grey Engle, dam	imp. by Acteon, 5 y	enrs old 2
Milez. Int., et		Second Heat 1:523 1:51 1:503
Total		5:34

First in Philiable Phila—Thiery-seven Horses Burned—The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afterneon, was caused by the burning of the omnibus stables of D. T. More & Co., on Coates street, opposite the Fairmount Water Works. The building was entirely destroyed. Eleven omnibuses, and all the horses, except one set, were consumed. There were sixty horses in the stable, thirty-seven of which perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at ten thousand dollars. Many of the horses that were rescued rushed back into the stable and were burned. The excitement in the neighborhood was intense.—Philadelphia Ledger, April. 19.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

FLARE-UP AMONG WHIG SENATORS.

The Silver Grays and Free Soilers at Daggers Points.

Animated Discussion and Revelations Concerning the Distribution of the Spoils.

LARGE NUMBER OF IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED. &c., &c., &c.

Affairs in Albany.
LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS—EXCITING PLARE-UP AMONG
WHIG SENATORS—SILVER GRAYS VS. PREE SOLLERS
—GRAND EXPOSE—STIPENDUS PROJECTS TO EXTRACT MONEY FROM THE TREASURY CONSUMMATED

-WOMEN'S RIGHTS, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Albany, April 13, 1854.
All the labors of leading politicians which have occurred since the commencement of the session to re-cement the whig party, and to produce a unity of sentiment between the silver grays and free soilers previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, have been lost. Mr. Putnam stated, in the early part of the session, that he came to the Senate as a whig, irrespective of sectional feelings; but a remark which fell from Mr. Dickinson, in relation to Mr. Fillmere's sacrificing certain whigs, called out Mr. Putnam in defence of the greys and the late President. Last evening, while some canal bills were under discusion in the Senate, the subject of the canal lettings of 1851 were brought into notice. Mr. Brooks spoke of them as having been corruptly made and distributed between the two political parties according to arrangement. Mr Dickinson, in reply, stated that large amounts of money had been lavished upon three silver gray papers—the Albany Register, Bullale Commercial, and New York Express—as a consideration for warring against the individuals to whom those contracts were allotted; in proof of which he produced the celebrate annual Blue Book, so diligently studied at Washington. from which he read several large items which the proprietors of those papers had received as patronage, lavished upon them by Mr. Fillmore and his administration. Mr. D. highly culogized Messrs. Hunt, Cook and Fuller, the late whig State officers having the lettings in charge, believing them to have been public officers possessing the strictest integrity, honor and faith, to the interests of the State.

the state.

Mr. Brooks arose in reply, and in vindication of the silter.

Mr. Brooks arose in reply, and in vindication of the silter grays. He held in his hand certain documents whereby he showed that large amounts were awarded to Mr. Dickinson, making several hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, and that those contracts were given to him at many theusands higher than other responsible bidders had offered to perform the same jobs for; giving that as a reason why Mr. D. culogized so extravagantly the honesty and worth of the late whig Canal Board. For nearly an hour such personalities were indulged in and heartily enjoyed by a very crowded lobby, who had abandoned out-door squring in order to witness the lively scene in the Senate chamber. It was really the richest of the season, and, being enacted on the last of the hundred days, amounted to a certainty that the breach in the while party has not been closed during the present session.

Although the ray of members was aversted at tracks

season, and, being enacted on the last of the hundred days, amounted to a certainty that the breach in the while party has not been closed during the present session.

Although the pay of members was arrested at twelve o'clock last night, still they entered upon their labors this morning with an industry and energy highly commendable. A large number of bills of inferior magnitude have been disposed of to-day, either by their passage or rejection. There are some, however, which are driven through with scarcely any examination. The bill which has been lobbyed all winter—and for its passage no honor will cenfer upon this legislature—is that which legalizes a set of speculators, banded together and known as the Sacket's Harbor and Saratoga Kalirond Company, to deprive the School Fund and people of this State of two hundred and fifty thousand acres of public land. It was supposed that there was sufficient integrity in the Senate to are est this mighty project of the speculators; but the public will perceive that the bill has passed that body also. If Governor Seymour can ever be justified in arresting a mighty frand, he will be in keeping the bill in the executive chamber after the land speculators shall have permitted the Legislature to adjourn.

It will be an endless and also a thankless task to expose the many projects now being pressed to rob the State treasury. The schemes are multiplying daily, and now that an adjournment is at hand, every means is employed to carry out those designs. Allusion, however, must be made to one to-day, as the case is one so perfectly glaring on its face that public attention should specially be directed to it; and it is this:—The millers of Rochester complain that the State has taken too much of the waters of the Genezee river to feed the Eric and Genezee Valley canals. They now ask that their damness may be assessed and the State made to pay the award. It is claimed that some half a million of dollars is asked for, and to-day a bill was received in the Senate, passed in the Assemb

Rochester millers.

The bill "Relative to the Rights of Married Women" came up in the House for its third reading; it is the one reported upon the petitions presented by the Womans' Rights convention, recently held in this city, and reads thus:—

The bill "Relative to the Rights of Married Women came up in the House for its third reading; it is the one reported upon the petitions presented by the Womans' Rights convention, recently held in this city, and reads thus:—

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, doesned as follows:—

Section I. Any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness, profiguey, or from any other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for her support, or for the support and education of her children, and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, shall have the right, in her own name, to transact burieness, to receive and collect her own earnings and the earnings of her own minor children, and any metre own apport and deducation of such children, free from the control and interference of her husband, or of any person claiming through her husband, to the released from the same by or through her husband, to he released from the same by or every indenture of apprenticeship executed by the father, that the mether of such child, if she be living, shall, in writing, consent to such shill, in the person of a child by the father he valid, unless the mether of such child, if she be living, shall, in writing, consent to such as a proportion of the person of a child by the father he valid, unless the mether of such child, if she be living, shall, in writing, consent to such as a proportion of the person of a child by the father he valid, unless the mether of such child, if she be living, shall, in writing, consent to such as a proportion of the person of a child by the father he valid, unless the mether of such child, if she be living, shall, in writing, consent to such a proportion of the person of the

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 13, 1834.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

THE CAYUGA AND SINEGA GANAL.

The vote reducing the appropriation to the Cayuga and Seneca canal was reconsidered, and the amount fixed at \$105,000. The hill was then reported to the Senate.

CONTRACTS BY MOMBERS.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to strike out the restriction against members of the Legislature taking contracts. Lost—ayes 7, noes 19.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

THE REGOREKY CONSOLIDATION BILL.

THE BROOKLYN CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Brooklyn Consolblation bill was taken up on agree ng to the report.

The Sackett's Harbor Railway bill was la'd over till Thursday morning; also, the bill creeting scimpler county.

The Buffalo and Pittaburg Railroad Town Subscription bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Sodus Point Railroad Buffaload Town Subscription bill was ordered to a third reading.

GOVERNOR'S VETO AGAINST THE VACANT OFFICES BILL.
The veto of the Governor on the bill relative to fices becoming vacant during the recess, was received, and its Adjournest.

Thirden

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. A bill was reported to authorize the speedy termination

of Trinity Church suits.

Also the Merckants Library Association 18.1.

Also the New York Records bill.

Also the American Political and Statzetical Association

bill.

Also the Turnversin bill.

The Senate refused to agree to the report of the committee, adverse to the bill following town subscriptions to the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

The Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor bill was reported to the Senate—and all the amendments offered were voted down.

The bill creeting Schuyler county was also reported to the Senate.

THERD READING.

The Sackett's Harbor Rhilroad and Schuyler County bills were ordered to a third reading.

bills were ordered to a third reading.

The Senate, in committee, considered the Assembly bill making appropriations for the canal debt and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1854.

Mr. Crossy moved an amendment reducing the appropriation to the Eric canal \$10,000 and applying it to the Champlain canal. Agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senates.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill making appropriations to provide for deficiencies, excepting in appropriations to provide for deficiencies, excepting in appropriations to the present fiscal year, to meet claims against the treasury on account of the canals, was reported to the Senate.

CANAL MASAGEMENT.

The bill describing the regalations in regard to the ma-

CANAL MAJAGEMENT.

The bill describing the regardations in regard to the management of the canas, and for other purposes, was taken up, and pending a debate a recess was taken.

Purposed Stression.

taken up, and pending a debase a recess was taken.

AFTERNOOF SESSION.

The Canal Management bill was reported to the Senate, also the bill repealing the canal law of 1851.

THE CENERAL AFTEOPERATION BILL

Was taken up, and

Mr. STENCER moved to increase the appropriation for the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary to \$10,000. Lost.

Mr. CLARK moved to strike out the appropriation. Lost. To the Rutgers Institute \$3,000 was given; and to St. John's College, Fordham, \$5,000.

A series of propositions for aid to other institutions were made and rejected.

An appropriation for a house for the Governor was moved and lost.

The bill was ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill was ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill submitting the question of a prehibitory liquor law to the people was ordered to a third reading.

MR. WHITE'S NAME CHANGED.

A bill to change the name of Campbell P. White to Campbell White Pinkney was reported.

Campbell White Pinkney was reported.

BILLS READ A THIND TIME.

BILLS READ A THIND TIME.

BICHES, &c. Passed.

licies, &c. Passed.

To provide for the repair of the canals by contract.

Passed. assed.

To fix the salary of the Secretary of State. Passed.

The Senate is still in session.

Assembly.

ALBENT, April 13, 1824.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

BILLS READ A THEO TIME.

Allowing towns in Wyoming and Cattaraugus to subscribe to the Allegany and Attiza Railroad. Passed.

Amending the revised statutes in cases of aroon.

Incorporation of the Allegany and Attiza Railroad. Incorporating the New York Teachers' Association Lost. Adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BILLS READ A THERD TIME.

To prohibit the ase of camphene in stages, except in swell's lamps. Tabled for the present.

To amend the act for drawbridges over Flushing Creek.

Tassed. THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. For the formation of time Mutual Insurance compa

tes. Passed.
The New York Central Park bill. Passed as amended.
To incorporate companies to navigate lakes and rivers. Passed.

The Camphene bill was rejected by aves 18, nava 64.

BILL READ A THIRD TIME.

To amend the general manufacturing incorporation

To smend the general manufacturing incorporation law. Payed.

Relative to the rights of married women, giving wives who are neglected by their husbands the control over their own earnings, and the general guardianship of their children. Passed.

To amend the law to authorize railroad corporations to make payment on mortgages, by process of foreclosure.

Lost by 88 to 89.

To allow recurrent to the commissioners consolidation.

Lost by 38 to 39.

Providing payment to the commissioners consolidating Frootlyn. Williamsburg and Bushwick. Passed.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department. Mr. Sessions reported the Annual Supply bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
HILLS READ A THIRD TIME.
Regulating the speed of locomotives through cities Passed.
Incorporating the New York Juvenile Asylum. Passed Authorizing town subscriptions to the Utica and Binghamton Hailroad. Lost.
The bill to incorporate the American Canal Company was debated on a motion to reconsider until the recess.

EVENING SESSION.
ELLS READ A HINE THE.
For the better protection of emigrants. Passed.

The Canals.

PROBABLE COST OF THE ENLARGEMENT.

STATE ENCINEER AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }

ALBANY, April 6, 1854.

To the Hon. Sampord E. Grucer, Presupersy of the Senate of January 16, in the following words:—

Resolved, That the State Engineer, in consultation with the Canal Board, he respected to inform the Senate as early any possible, of the probable cost of the enlargement of the Eric canal to its completion, and the probable oceasary expense upon each of the respective divisions of said canalestern middle and western—specifying the character of the horse upon which expenditures are to be incurred in each case, as far as possible. Also, to report what in their judgment will be the necessary sums for the enlargement of the Black filver and Genesee Valley canals, and for the calledgment of the lacks on the Champlain canal. And whether, in their opinion, the expenditure of the sum of \$2.20.000 annually, and \$10.000.000 in the grees, will, as provided in the amendment to the constitution, be sufficient to insure the completion of the above works.

The State Engineer respectfully reports, that the delay in responding to the call of the Senate was occasioned partly by the delay in submitting the annual report from this office, and in part by the insufficiency of that report to furnish all the information called for by the resolution.

The Satate Engineer is the theory of the resolution.

The annual report of my predecessor, which was submitted to the Legislature on the 16th of February last, to which recourse must be had in arriving at the cost of unbic works provided for in the amends the cost of unbic works provided for in the amends the cost of unbic works provided for in the amends the cost of unbic works provided for in the amends the cost of unbic works provided for in the amends the cost of unbic works provided for in the amends the cost of the cost of

stitution, does not furnish estimates covering the cost of all ruch works.

I have obtained from the Division Engineers hastily prepared estimates of such works as was omitted in the estimates referred to, and submit the same, in addition to the estimate of the late State Engineer and Surveyor. In the annual report referred to, Mr. McAlpino fur-nishes the following abstract of the cost of each division of the canals:—

Total estimated cost of performing the work for the enlargement of the Eric canal, which is exclusive of engineering, land damages, removal of buildings, and miscellaneous expenses. \$9,056,872 07 II.—BIACK RIVER CANAL.

Estimated cost of completing canal to river. \$57,615 38 700 00

Black River canal, Locks, the adjoining section work, and other necessary structures, (now under con-tract,) on the Oswego canal, Genesee Valley canal.

cellaneous expenses, which are incident to all the works contemplated.

I have no correct data within my reach to enable me to estimate with confidence the cost of the works which have been omitted in the general c timate of 19.862,592
98, but will venture to assume it will not be less than the following:—

Estimate as above ... 9,802,592 98

Total, with emissions supplied ... \$12,993,701 46
The estimates which forms basis for the cost of the completion of the public works are use endorsed by Mr. McAlpine as being sufficient for that purpesse. He distinctly says the estimate is exclusive of "angineering, hand damages, removal of buildings, and miscellaneous expenses." And the fellowing quotation from his last annual report shows pretty conclusively that he entertains doubts as to the sufficiency of the \$0,862,592 98 to fully complete the works enhanced therein. For, in alluding to the marker in which estimates are made, he remarks that "These estimates are made up from two elements assentially different in their character, to wif the quantities of the different kinal of work to be done, and the prices therefor. "If the plans of the work are completely matured, and sufficient time is taken and great care used, many of the quantities may be ascertained with precision; but experience has shown that, with all the care and time that may be used, and not withstanding the exercise of the best judgment, it is impossible for the engineer to ascertain the character of the groaterial which hies below the best judgment, it is impossible for the engineer to ascertain the character of the groaterial which hies below the best judgment, where easy excavation, it may prove hardpan or quicksand; where he has anticipated earth, rock may be found; where easy excavation, it may prove had gone and the product of the groater. Where he has anticipated earth, rock may be found; where easy excavation, it may prove had gone and earth, rock may be required.

"True a careful examination of the estimates of engi-

hardpan or quicksand; where foundations of timbers are supposed to be sufficient, piling or other more expensive plans may be required.

"Frem a careful examination of the estimates of engineers, it will be found that their insufficiency generally arises from an under estimate of the quantities, and particularly of those of a more expensive character, like rock, quicksand, &c.

"It may also be remarked in this connection, that the labor of ascertaining the quantities necessarily devolves upon the jumior and less expensive character, who are apt to overlook such circumstances as have been above stated, and that the senior engineers can only correct their omissions by bestowing more time than is ever allowed for these-preliminary examinations of a work."

The undersigned is, therefore, of the opinion that, in view of the explanations given by Mr. McAlpine why estimates do not always cover the cost of construction, and finding no good reason why the one submitted by him should be exempt from the circumstances and contingencies connected with estimates in general, and taking into view the yearly increased expense of constructing public works, and the known fact, that but few if any public undertakings have been fully completed for the sum provided in the original estimates, the undersigned is of the opinion that the estimate herewith presented, amounting to \$12,93,701 41, will prove Insufficient to complete the warks provided for in the amendment of the constitution. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

Appeal by the Mexican Exiles against the Rutification of the Gadsden Treaty.
[Translated from L'Abeille, of New Orleans.]
The odious tyranny that Santa Anna exercises at this moment in Mexico excites against him the indignation of our neighbors. His government is a system of perpetual attacks upon the liberties and franchises of the latter. The Dictator, after having caused to be decreed to him pompous titles and unlimited powers, is now desirous of avenging himself upon his enemies, and upon all those in general whom he believes hostle to his person. He strikes them without pity. Exile and proscriptice, the galley-chain and imprisonment—these are his ordinary weapons.

his ordinary weapons.

Are these governmental means? Measures of rigorare at times necessary; but they should be regulated by the law, and dictated by an imperious necessity. The government that is delivered to the caprices of an all-powerful chief is confirmed beforehand, and is destined sooner or later to succumb under the weight of popular reprobation.

powerful chief is corflemmed beforehand, and is destined sooner or later to succumb under the weight of popular reprobation.

Santa Anna confounds his person with the State. It is not the country that he wishes to defend—it is his cherhies that he desires to destroy. He has, unfortufnately, succeeded but too well up to the present time, for our city is filled with Mexican exiles. They are awaiting here the fall of a government which has inaugurated amongst our neighbors the Reign of Terror, by the abuse of torce and the suppression of all liberty. Vindictive and ambitious, the Dictator will not stop short in the fatal path upon which be has entered until he has satisfied his double passion, unless, indeed, the nation, fatigued with his despoisse, makes him descend from the pedestal upon which accidental circumstances have placed him.

Amongst the exics who have fixed their residence in our city is to be found an ex-President of Mexico, M. Oballow—a man of great austerity of principles and of infigxible political problety. His refusal to accept a decoration from the hand of Santa Anna sufficie to procure for hm an order of banishment. This act of independence lonors M. Ceballos the more from the fact that he was aware that in refusing the Cross of Gundalupe he exposed himself to proscription. Between his duty and his interest he did not hesitate an instant. The confidence and respect of his fellow citizens have already recompensed the gx-President for his abnegation; and our Mexican Correspondence informs us that the suffrages of the lat-

respect of his fellow citizens have already recompensed the gx-President for his abnegation; and our Mexican correspondence informs us that the suffrages of the latter will probably be given to him in case Santa Anna is deposed. This event would inaugurate for Mexico the reign of order and legality, moderation and respect for individual liberty. May it soon be accomplished. We should then case to see honorable citizens condemned to drag through the streets the chain and the ball of the salley slave for having had the audacity to express their norrer of the despot.

Will Santa Anna long exercise the supreme power in Mexico? We think not; but as the financial view of the question is amongst our neighbors—that which governs all others—it is evident that the duration of the digitatorship of his Most Serene Highness will depend on the pecuniary retources of which he may be able to dispose. Now, the revenue of the customs is hardly sufficient to pay the public functionaries, and the heavy taxes which are levied on everything only defray a small portion of the expenses of the army. The government is in debt. To extricate himself from this embarrassment Santa Anna counts on the fifteen mislions which are to be paid him by the United States if the Gadsden treaty is ratified. But this treaty, strongly attacked in the United States Senate, runs in great danger of being rejected. There have been, it appears, disclosures of frand and corruption which have shocked the consclences of Senators; and our correspondent at Washington wrote us the other day that if, in a recent sitting, after the debates had taken place, the treaty had been put to the vote, it would certainly have been rejected.

The Mexican exiles residing at New Orleans have addressed thands to those Senators who have spoken against the treaty. This document has been obligingly communicated to us, and we believe that we are doing a pleasure to our readers by reproducing it here. We translate it from the Spanish:—

translate it from the Spanish:—

Me learn through the medium of the newspapers that the Hon. James Shields, as well as other Senators of the United States, have strongly opposed the ratification of the Gadeden treaty, basing their arguments on the fact, amoust ofher reasons, that the money which would be thereby placed at the command of the Mexican gowernment would enable Senta Anna to prolong for several months longer the despotism that oppresses that unfortunate country.

thereby placed at the command of the Mexican government would enable Santa Anna to prolong for several months longer the despotism that oppresses that unfortunate country.

Will you be good enough, Messieurs les Editeurs, to be the interpreters of the profound gratitude with which we are renetrated by the noble conduct and the chivalrous sentiments of the kenorable representative of Illinois and of his colleagues. Our title of Mexicans makes it a duty for us to welcome with transport everything which is of a nature to favor liberty and the progress of our country.

The reaction which is at this moment operating in Europe against the privileged classes, whose reign it about to cease, had made itself felt in Mexico; but the result has been so disastrous to our cause that this same reaction at present serves the projects of this man, who so vilely turns to account-every idea from which he may derive advantage—of this Profeus, who constitutes himself the defender of everything, provided that he is permitted to exercise the most absolute, the most excerable power—for in his eye authority has not been created to consolidate such or such a principle, but to satisfy his low instincts, his thirst of riches and of command.

There is a people close to Mexico whose interest, principles, and noble aspirations, have rendered them the enemy of everything which may retard the progress of nations; a people who have not only givan, by their astonishing prosperity, the lie to the old forms of government, but who, knowing that they are the beacon by whose light the human race will one day form new laws, and will recommence a fresh existence, act with prudence, it is true, but do not cease to labor for the liberty of manto forward the expression of their sympathies to the oppressed, no matter in what part of the earth they are to be found, and to encourage the efforts of those who devote themselves to the regeneration of the great human family.

And this great nation, which desires to give a free government to Cuba—to Cuba, still e

to such baseness. It would be a betrayal of its principles, to favor the projects of the despot who has not as yet placed on his head the crown of Emperor simply because his authority in Mexico is not equal to that of Faustin the First at St. Demingo.

Besides, what need is there to be in a hurry? Why would the American government conclude in haste a treaty with an individual who arrived at power by a surprise, but who will only maintain himself in his present position a few mouths longer, because the Mexicans are weary of revolution? The true sovereign—the peoplesis rousing up. Does not the United State as fear that it will repudiate the engagements that a charlatan had contracted when he was in yower?

If Santa Anna understood the age in which he lives, and the necessity to drawn men closer togeth or, in order that, by becoming better acquainted, they might lose the unfortunate prejudices that exist between g copie and people—if his ambition consisted at trast in pro. Tang for the material wants of his fellow countrymen, and then in endeavoring to spread amongst them the ben sits of education—he neight justly pretend to the support which the cession stipulated in the Gadaden treaty will give him. But such is not the object that proposes to beneate the public money, of satisfying the hunger of his abject camarilla, and of dispense of with the labor and the efforts that the present situation of Mexico imperiously demands. He caresses, liberty as long as it was useful to him; he invoked it and made use of it to arrive at celebrity; and at present he sells territory because he can no longer gain anything by defending it. He stifled Eberty because, having many times betrayed; the ke stifled Eberty because, having many times betrayed; the ke side Eberty because, having many times betrayed; the with the other he had assisted, maising, as if he wished to prove incurrentably that he lowes nothing, believes in nothing, hopes in nothing, and obeyeness to an administration that will extravagate the sums that it will obta

Interesting from Southern Mexico.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]

ACAPULCO, March 19, 1854.

I have had a good opportunity to see the chiefs and accretain the designs. Me he revolutionists, who are head a by Generals-Alvarez and Comanfort, and as you will no doubt receive all kinds of false reports through the Mexican press, which is under influences adverse to this movement, I think it worth while to send you what I doem a correct view of it.

The plan politico of Acapulco was signed on the Human and fortress. The plan comprises ten articles, which, in substance, are as follows:

A General Comanfort, and all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the garrison and of the national militis; and General C. was elected Governor of the town and fortress. The plan comprises ten articles, which, in substance, are as follows:

A General Santa Anna, having, forfeited the confidency of the nation, is dismissed, with all the empty, evidence of the mation, is dismissed, with all the empty, evidence of the mation, and the present plan, a President ad interim shall be elected by a Congress of one representative for each State and Tarritory, convoked by the Commander in Chief of the revolutionary forces at such place as he shall deem proper; this Congress to serve as a Council of State during the short term of the ad interim Fresident.

3. The President elect shall have power to reform all the branches of public administration; to provide for the security and independence of the nation, and to promote its prosperity, without other restrictions than that of an inviolable respect of individual rights.

4. The departments and territories adopting the planshall be governed by a provisional code, to be promulgated by the chief of the forces and a council of its present of government, and to the revision of the power conferred upon the President by the shall neet within four months, and shall exclusively attend to the reorganization of the nation under the republican, popular representative form of government, and

ferred upon the President by the second article of this plan.

6. The army, being the defender of independence and the support of public order, the Provis and Government shall preserve and care for it.

7. Commerce demands the immediate care of the government, and the Provisional Government shall impediately attend to the granting to it of all possible liberty and privilege, forming a new tariff; and in the meantime the tariff promulgated by President Ceballos shall rule; the new tariff to be, under no circumstances, less liberal in its provisions.

8. The existing laws of conscription, passports, capitation tax, excise duties, and all others which are repugnant to a republican system, are abelished.

9. The opposers of the principles of this plan to be held as exemies of the national independence, and Generals Brave, Alvarez, and Moreno are invited to leaf the liberating forces.

Brato, Alvare, and society for the nation to have full authority rating forces.

10. The majority of the nation to have full authority to alter or modify this plan.
The forceoing plan is, in effect, the same as that prometgated by Col. Villareal, the comandante of Costa Chica, in Ayertla, a short time since, with a few modifications, which were suggested by Gen. Comanfort, on accepting the command tendered him by the garrison.

Chica, in avertla, a short time since, with a few modifications, which were suggested by Gen. Comanfort, on accepting the command tendered him by the garrison.

On assuming the government, Gen. C. immediately issued a proclamation to the citizens and to the troops, in which he declares that in doing so his only motive is to accure the property and social rights of the citizens from the attacks of a barbarous system of government, under the will of one man, and to reinstate a free system, of government and that the three Generals named in the ninth article of the plan will undoubtedly embrace the command offered them.

The people here are very unanimous in favor of the movement, and the leaders, whom I have met, seem to be brave and very intelligent men. I had heard much about General Alvarez being an Indian, (a Pinto,) and an ignorant man; but he has displayed great acumen and ingrory of character here, and his intelligence certainly compares favorably with that of Santa Anna, in the fact that the first measure of the latter was to suppress the press, while that of the former was to establish complete freedom therein.

He has now about five thousand men fairly equipped, and a portion of them well drilled, and is strongly posted in the mountain passes between here and the city of Mexico, where he awaits Santa Anna.

Among the recent visitors here was Colonel Wheat, of your city, so well known on the Texan frontier in connection with Caravajal. He had several interviews with General Comanfort, who tendered him a command in the revolutionary anny. What arrangements were made I know not, but Wheat has gene on to San Francisco in the steamer, and it is openly said here that he will soon return, with some "boys" to back him.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE OF THE STEAMBOAT FIRE-

The Trades.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE OF THE STEAMBOAT FIREMANN.

In pursuance with the action of the meeting of the steambeat firemen on Wednesday night, a party of this class, numbering six hundred and upward, met yesterday morning at pier No. 4 North river at 8 o'clock, and preceded on their march to visit the various steamer. The body marched to Canal street, across to the East river, and thence back to the Battery. Upon the arrivat of each steamer a committee was deputed to go an board and request those of their trade engaged on her to participate in the strike. Furing the march there was no disturbance, and the body were joined by a large number of their trade, who generally responded to the call.

According to the adjournment on Wednesday evening, a meeting was held last night at Capt. Kerrigan's, in White street, to hear the report of the strike. At the hour appointed a very large and enthusiastic company were assembled, and Thomas Dawson was called to the chair.

One of the men from the steamship Atlantic stated that the wages of firemen had been raised on board that steamer to 340 per month; and the coal passers 330. This announcement caused a great deal of cheering for Meerrs. Collins and Capt. West.

The Chairman, Mr. Dawson, said there was no doubt of the success of this movement. Committees were appointed to carry on the movement by waiting on the different owners of steamboats and steamships, and stating to them that no vorte would be performed by them unless an advance of five dollars per month was granted.

Those engaged in this strike are very enthusiastic and confident of success. They are a honest, hard working class, and well earn the advance of wages they demand.

It being resolved to meet again to night at the sam place, the meeting adjourned.

SCARCITY OF FISHERMEN.—The manusual demand for seamen in the merchant service, and the very high wages that are now paid. (being for short voyages from \$20 to \$25 per month for ordinary men.) has caused a great scarcity of fishermen. We learn that at the Cape Cod ports crews cannot be obtained in many instances for the vessels now ready to sail. Our New England fisheries are now so extensive that great numbers of men are required. The fleet at Gloucoster alone requires the services of from 2,500 to 3,000 men. This number would be sufficient to man more than one hundred ships. For several years past there has been no difficulty in shipping crews for fishing vessels, and probably there would be none now were it not for the great wages paid in the merchant service.

Burlington.

POPULATION OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The following, as appears by the late census, is the present population of Montgomery, Alabama:—
white males. 2.016 Slaves, females. 1.552
White females. 1.584 Free blacks. 48
Slaves males. 1.505
Total. 5,504